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DATE MAILED: 10/31/2006

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/792,245	03/03/2004	Yui Whei Chen-Yang	250325-1010	3978		
24504	24504 7590 10/31/2006			EXAMINER		
THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, LLP 100 GALLERIA PARKWAY, NW			WYROZEBSKI LE	WYROZEBSKI LEE, KATARZYNA I		
STE 1750			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
ATLANTA,	GA 30339-5948		1714			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/792,245	CHEN-YANG ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Katarzyna Wyrozebski	1714				
<i>The M.</i> Period for Reply	AILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address -	•			
WHICHEVER - Extensions of tin after SIX (6) MO - If NO period for - Failure to reply v Any reply receive	ED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' R IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. The many be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 TONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 The provisions of 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from to, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠ Respor	nsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 M</u>	larch 2004.					
	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
3)☐ Since the	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed	in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of C	laims						
4)⊠ Claim(s	s) <u>1-28</u> is/are pending in the application						
4a) Of the	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are rejected.						
	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s	s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Pap	ers						
9)∐ The spe	ecification is objected to by the Examine	er.		•			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicar	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
	ement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<u>*</u>	• •			
11)∐ The oat	h or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152	•			
Priority under 35	5 U.S.C. § 119						
a)⊠ All	ledgment is made of a claim for foreign b)□ Some * c)□ None of:)-(d) or (f).				
	Certified copies of the priority document		ian Na				
	Certified copies of the priority document Copies of the certified copies of the prio	• •					
	application from the International Bureau	•	ed in this National Stage				
	attached detailed Office action for a list		ed.				
Attachment(s)	ranges Cited (PTO 200)	A) []	(DTO 442)				
	rences Cited (PTO-892) sperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
3) 🔯 Information Dis	sclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) 🔲 Notice of Informal F					
raper No(s)/Ma	ail Date <u>3/3/2004</u> .	6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-9, 13, 15-23, 26, 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by ARTHUR (US 5,354,611).

The prior art of ARTHUR discloses dielectric composite comprising porous silica and fluorinated polymer.

Polymers: Polymers of ARTHUR are fluorinated polymers such as PTFE, HFP, TFE, PFAVE and the like, all listed in col. 2 of the specification.

Silica: Is porous silica having average particle density of 0.5-0.6 g/cm³. Average pore diameter is 40 angstroms, which is equivalent to 4 nm. Although ARTHUR does not specifically indicates that the silica of the prior art is mesoporous, it is well know that such is determined by the pore size of the silica. Mesoporous silica has pore diameter of 1-50 nm. Therefore the silica of ARTHUR is mesoporous silica.

Application/Control Number: 10/792,245

Art Unit: 1714

Modifying agent: the surface of the silica of ARTHUR is modified with hydrophobic agents, such as phenyl trimethoxysilanes or trifluoropyltrimethoxysilane. The amount of the silica spheres is in a range of 20-70 parts by volume.

Composite properties: CTE of less than about 50 ppm/°C, dielectric constant of less than about 2.5. Although the dissipation factor is not explicitly listed, it would be inherent property as it is directly proportional to the material utilized as well as the CTE and dielectric constant properties.

In the light of the above disclosure the prior art of ARTHUR anticipates claims rejected above.

3. Claims 1-4, 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by HARMER (US 5,824,622).

The examples of the prior art of HARMER disclose formation of composite from silica and fluorinated resin.

Example 1: 40% resin and 60% silica pore volume 0.38 cc/g with an average pore diameter of 5.59 nm.

Example 2: 40% resin and 60% silica pore volume 0.36 cc/g with an average pore diameter of 8.3 nm.

Example 3: 40% resin and 60% silica pore volume 0.30 cc/g with an average pore diameter of 3.5 nm.

Art Unit: 1714

10

Although the above examples did not disclose modification of the silica such is fully taught and suggested in the specification of the prior art. Modifying compounds include trimethylmethoxysilane, phenyl trimethoxysilane and the like (col. 5). Such compounds would chemically bind to the silica of HARMER and thereby render it hydrophobic.

The properties of the composite are viewed as inherent since the same generic type polymer and filler are utilized and in the same amounts as required by the claims of the present invention.

In the light of the above disclosure, the prior art of HARMER anticipates requirements of claims rejected above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 7. Claims 10-13, 24, 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either ARTHUR (US 5,354,611) or HARMER (US 5,824,622) either one of which in view of FUJIWARA (US 2004/0213996).

The discussion of the disclosure of ARTHUR and HARMER from paragraphs 3 or 4 of this office action is incorporated here by reference.

The difference between the present invention and the disclosure of ARTHUS or FUJIWARA is recitation that the silica is hexagonal.

With respect to the above disclosure the prior art of FUJIWARA discloses mesoporous materials. Mesoporous hexagonal silica is that which has been made through precipitation instead of sol gel method.

Silicas formed by different methods give different crystal structure or lattice to the final product, however the still produce a silica having pores with pore diameter less than 1-50 nm.

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In the light of the above disclosure it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to utilize hexagonal silica, since the mesoporous hexagonal silica still contains the required pore size and therefore the properties of the composite are expected to be the same.

8. Claims 14 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either ARTHUR (US 5,354,611) or HARMER (US 5,824,622) either one of which in view of ANDO (JP 01133988 Abstract)

The discussion of the disclosure of ARTHUR and HARMER from paragraphs 3 or 4 of this office action is incorporated here by reference.

The difference between the present invention and the disclosure of ARTHUS or FUJIWARA is recitation that the silica is fibrous.

With respect to the above difference, the prior art of FUJIWARA discloses composite composition comprising porous silica whisker. Whisker is a fiber.

Using fibrous silica still allows for formation of the composite having porosity, which composite can withstand pressure and is strong.

In the light of the above disclosure it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to utilize mesoporous silica that is in shaped into fiber. The shape of the silica would not alter the pore size of the mesoporous silica and therefore it would be expected to yield a composite having the same properties.

Application/Control Number: 10/792,245 Page 7

Art Unit: 1714

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Katarzyna Wyrozebski whose telephone number is (571) 272-1127. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 6:30 AM-4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on (571) 272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Katarzyna Wyrozebski Primary Examiner Art Unit 1714